THE AUTOPSY.

A LONG LOOKED-FOR DOCUMENT.

All the Betalls of the Catting Carefully Set Forth-The Condition of the Various Parts, Both External and Internal-Where the Bullet Was Found.

We publish the full text of the details of the autopay of President Garfield, which has been eagerly anticipated, both by the large number of medical men who have been unwilling to express an opinion as to the treatment until the full details should appear and also to the thousands of the juity who have Carefully read every item connected with the case. It will be noticed that the medical terms have been tensisted and the explanations noted in brackets. The only remaining literature in the case will be the itemized history of the progress and treatment from July 2 to the day of death, which will prob-ably appear in a day or two, and the expressions of leading physicians as to their judgment thereon. THE OFFICIAL REPORT.
The following is the official report:

Becord of the post-mortem examination of the body of President James A. Garfield, made September 28, 1881, commencing at half-past four p. m., eight-en-hours after death, at Francklyn cottage, Eiberon,

Present and assisting, Dr. D. W. Bliss, Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, United States army; Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States army; Dr. Robert Rejburn, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. D. Hayes Aguew: Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon (and New York), and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, 67the Army Medical Museum, Washington. Before commencing the examination a consolia-tion was held by these physicians in a room adjoin-ing that in which the body lay, and it was unanmously agreed that the dissection should be made by Dr. Lamb and that Surgeon Woodward should record the observations made. It was further unanimously agreed that the cranium should not be opened. Surgeon Woodward then proposed that the examination should be conducted as fol-lows: That the body should be viewed externally and any morbid appearances existing recorded; that a catheter should then be passed into the wound, as was done during life, to wash it out for the purpose of assisting to find the position of the

e purpose of assisting to find the position of the lilet; that a long incision should next be made the superior extremity of the sternum athone) to the publs and this crossed by a twerse one just below the umbillion; that the minal flaps thus made should then be turned sack and the abdominal viscera examined; that after the abdominal cavity was opened the posi-tion of the builet should be ascertained if possible before making any further incision, and that finally the thoracle viscera [contents of the chest, as the lungs and heart] should be examined. This order of procedure was unanimously agreed to.

EXAMINING THE BODY.

The examination was then proceeded with, and the following external appearances were observed: The body was considerably amnelated, but the face was much less wasted than the limbs. A preservation fluid had been injected by the em-balmer a few hours before into the left lemoral artery [an artery that follows to a certain extent the course of the thigh bone); the pipes used for the purpose were still in position. The anterior surface of the body presented no abnormal appearance of the coopy presented no abnormal ap-pearances, and there was no ecchymosis [black or yellow spots produced by effusion of blood] or ollor discoloration of any part of the front of the abdomen. Just below the right ear and a little be-hind it there was an oval, ulcerated opening about haif an inch in diameter, from which some sanc-ous for bloody! my was escaping, but ne tune. ous [or bloody] pus was escaping, but no tume-faction could be observed in the parotial region. A considerable number of purpura [black and blue] like spots were seattered thickly over the left scapula [shoulder blade] and thence forward as far as the axilla [arm-pit]. They ranged from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, were alightly elevated and furfuraceous [scurfy] on the surface, and many of them were confluent in groups of two to four or more. A similar but much less abundant cruption was observed sparsely scattered over the corresponding region

THE SPINE AND BACK. An oval excavated ulcer about au fuch long, the result of a small carbuncle, was seated over the spineous process of the tenth dossal vertebra. Over the sacrum there were four small bed-sores, the largest about half an inch in diameter. A few

acne pustules and a number of irregular spots of post-mortem hypostatic congestion were scattered over the shoulders, back, and buttocks. The infe-rior part of the serotum was much discolored by hypostatic [constitutive or elementary] congestion group of hemorrholdal tumors, rather larger than a walnut, protruded from the anus.

ALONG THE BALL TRACK. ed cleatrix of the wound made by the pistol bullet was recognized over the tenth in-tercostal space, three and a half inches to the right of the vertebral spines. A deep linear incision (made in part by the operation of July 24, and ex-tended by that of August 8) occupied a position closely corresponding to the upper border of the right twelfth rib. It commenced posteriorly about two inches from the vertebral spines and extended forward a little more than three inches. At the anterior extremity of this incision there was a deep, nearly square, abraided surface about an inch across. A well-olled, flexible catheter, fourteen inches long, was then passed into this wound, as had been done to wash it out during life. More resistance was at first encountered than had usually been the case, but after several trials the catheter entered, without any violence, to its full length. It was then left in position and the body disposed supinely [laid on its back] for the exami-

DISCOVERY OF SECONDARY HEMOREHAGE. The cranium was not opened. A long incisio was made from the superior extremity of the sternum [breastbone] to the pubis, followed by a transverse incision crossing the abdomen just be-low the umbillious. The four flaps thus formed were turned back and the andominal viscera [con-tents, innestines, &c.] exposed. The subcutaneous adipose [fatty] tissue, divided by the incisions, was little more than one-eighth of an inch thick over the therax [that portion of the trunk containing the lungs and heart], but was thicker over the abdo men, being about a quarter of an Inch thick along the lines sibs, and as much as half an inch thick toward the outer extremity of the transverse in-cision. On inspection of the abdominal viscera in sits the transverse colon [portion of the large intestines] was observed to lie a little above the line of the umbillious. It was firmly adherent to the anterior edge of the liver. The greater omentum [the membranaceous covering of the bowels attached to the stomach] covered the intestines pretty thoroughly, from the transverse colon almost to the publs. It was still quite fat, and was very much blackened by venous congestion. On both sides its lateral margins were adherent to the abdominal parietes [walls] oppo-alte the eleventh and twelfth ribs. On the left side the adhesions were numerous, firm, well organized. and probably old. [A foot-note here says: "These adhesions and the firm ones on the right side, as well as those of the spicen, possibly date back to an attack of chronic dysentery from which the patient is said to have suffered during the civil war. On the rightside there were a few similar ad-hesions and a number of more delicate and prob-

ably recent ones. A mass of black coagulated blood covered and concealed the spices and the left margin of the greater omen-tum. On relsing the omentum it was found that this blood mass extended through the left lumbar

and like regions (that portion between the false ribs, the upper edge of the haunch bone, and con-tinuing forward to the hip), and dipped down into

probably transuded from the injecting material of the embalmer.) The blood coagula (clots) having been turned out and collected, measured very been turned out and collected, measured very nearly a pint. It was now evident that secondary hemorrhage had been the immediate cause of death, but the point from which the blood had escaped was not at once apparent. The omenium was not adherent to the intestines, which were moderately distended with gas. No intestinal adhesions were found other than those between the ransverse colon and the liver, already mentioned The abdominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indication of the position of like bullet before making any further incision. By pushing the intestines aside the extremity of the catheter, which had been passed into the wound, could be felt between the peritoneum, the membrane which invests the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and the right illac fascia [the fascia is a thin covering which surrounds muscles], but it had evidently doubled upon itself, and, though a prolouged search was made, nothing could be seen or folt to indicate the prescue of the bull-testimer in that reigion or chewhere. The abdo-The abdominal cavity being now washed out as thoroughly as possible, a fruitless attempt was made to obtain some indication of the position of had belief before making any further incision. By pushing the intestines aside the extremity of the catheter, which had been passed into the wound,

minal viscers were then carefully removed from reddish, congulated blood adhered to the internal the body, placed in suitable vessels, and examined surface. On the surface of the mitral valve there the body, placed in suitable vessels, and examined erintm, with the following result: The adhesions between the liver and the transverse colon proved to bound an abscess cavity between the under surface of the liver, the transverse colon and the transverset meso-colon, which in-volved the gall-bladder and extended to about the same distance on each side of it, measuring six inches traversely and four inches from before backward. This cavity was lined by a thick pro-genie [pus produciny] membrane, which completely replaced the capsule of that part of the un-der surface of the liver occupied by the abscess. It contained about two ounces of greenish yellow fluid—a mixture of pus and biliary matter. This abscess did not involve any portion of the sub-stance of the liver except the surface with which t was in contact, and no communication could be detected between it and any part of the wound. Some recent peritoneal adhesions existed between the upper surface of the right lobe of the liver and the disphragm [the disphragm is the muscle sepa-rating the chest from the abdomen). The liver was larger than normal, weighing eighty-four ounces, its substance was firm, but of a pale yellowish color on its surface and throughout the in-terior of the organ from fatty degeneration. No evidence that it had been penetrated by the bul-let could be found, nor were there any abscesses or infarctions [swellings] in any part of its tissue.

THE SPLEEN, STORACH, AND KIDNEYS,

The spleen was connected to the diaphragm by

The spicen was connected to the diaphrigm by firm, probably old, peritoneal adhesions. There were several rather deep congenical (those that had been there from birth) fissures in its margins, giving it a lobulated appearance. It was abnormally large, weighing eighteen connects, of a very dark, lake red color, both on the surface and on section. Its parenchyma [whole porous mass] was soft and flabby, but contained no abscesses or infarctions. There were some recent peritoneal adhesions between the posterior wall of the stomach and the posterior abdominal parieties. stomach and the posterior abdominal parieties. With this exception no abnormities were discov-ered in the stomach or intetines, nor were any other evidences of general or local peritonitis found best less those already specified. The right kidney weighed six ounces, the left kidney seven. Just beneath the capsule of the left kidney, at about the middle of its convex border, there was a little abscess one-third of an inch in diameter; there were three small scrous cysts on the convex border of the right kidney, just beneath its capsule. In other respects the tissue of both kidneys was normal in appearance and in texture. The uritury bladder was empty. THE BULLET TRACED.

Behind the right kidney, after the removal of that organ from the body, the dilated track of the bullet was dissected into. It was found that the point at which it had fractured the right eleventh rib (three inches and a half to the right of the ver-tebral spine) the missile had gone to the left obliquely forward, passing through the body of the first lumbar vertebra and lodging in the adj-pose [fatty] connective tissue immediately below the lower border of the pancress, about two inches and a half to the left of the spinal column and be hind the peritoneum. It had become completel encysted [inclosed in a bag.] The track of the bullet between the point at which it had frac-tured the eleventh rib and that at which it entered the first limbar vertebra was con-siderably dilated and the pus had burrowed downward through the adipose tissue behind the right kidney, and thence had found its way be-tween the peritoneum and the right iliac fascia, making a descending channel which extended at most to the groin. The adipose tissue behind the kidney in the vicinity of the descending channe was much thickened and condensed by inflamma tion. In the channel, which was found almost free from pus, lay the flexible catheter introduced into the wound at the commencement of the autopsy, its extremity was found doubled upon itself im-mediately beneath the peritoneum, reposing upon the iliac fascia, where the channel was dilated into a ponch of considerable size. This long, de-scending channel, now clearly seen to have been caused by the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of was supposed during life to have been the track of the bullet. The last dorsal, together with the first and sec-ond lumbar vertebra and the twelfth rib, were

then removed from the body for more thorough examination. When this examination was made it was found that the bullet had penetrated the

terrertebral foramen [opening], from which its upper margin was about one-quarter of an inch distant. Passing obliquely to the left and forward through the upper part of the body of the first lumbar vertebra, the builet emerged by an aperture the centre of which was about half an inch to the left of the median line, and which also involve the intervertebal cartilage next above. The cancellated [porous or spongy] tissue of the bod comminuted [splintered], and the fragments somewhat displaced. Several deep fissures ex-tended from the track of the bullet into the lower part of the body of the twelfth dorsal vertebrs. Others extended through the first lumbar vertebra into the intervertebral cartilage between it and the econd lumbar vertebra. Both this cartilage and that next above were partly destroyed by ulcera-tion. A number of minute fragments from the fractured lumbar vertebra had been driven into the adjacent soft parts. It was further found that the right twelfth rib also was fractured at a point one inch and a quarter to the right of the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. This injury had not been recognized during life. On sawing through the vertebra, a little to the right of the median line, it was found that the spinal canal the median line, it was found that the spinal canal was not involved by the track of the ball. The spinal cord and other contents of this portion of the spinal canal presented no abnormal appearances. The rest of the spinal cord was not examined. Beyond the first lumbar vertebra the bullet continued to go to the left, passing behind the pancreas to the point where it was found. Here it was enveloped in firm cyst of connective tissue, which contained besides the ball a minute quantity of implassated [thickened], somewhat cheesy pus, which formed a thin layer over a portion of the surface of the lead. There was also a black shred adherent to a part of the cyst wall, which proved on microscopical exami-nation to be the remains of a blood clot. For about an Inch from this cyst the track of the ball behind the pancreus [a gland which pours its seerction into the alimentary canal during diges tion, situated beneath the stomach was complicity obligerated by the healing process. Thence as far backward as the body of the first lumbar vertebra the track was filled with coagulated blood, which extended on the left into an irregular space rent in the adjoining adipose tissue, behind the peritoneum and above the pancreas. The blood had worked its way to the left bursting finally through the peritoneum behind the speech into the abdominal cavity. The rending of the tissues by the extravasation of this blood was undoubtedly the cause of the paroxysms of pain which occurred a

WHERE THE PAYAL DEMORRITAGE BEGAN. This mass of congulated blood was of irregular form and nearly as large as a man's fist. It could form and hearty as targe as a max use. To com-be distinctly seen from in front through the peri-toneum after its site behind the greater curvature of the stomach had been exposed by the dissec-tion of the greater omentum from the stomach, and especially after some delicate adhesions be-tween the stomach and the part of the peritoneum covering the blood mass had been broken down by the fingers. From the relations of the mass, as thus seen, it was believed that the hemorrhage had proceeded from one of the mesenteric arteries, but as it was clear that a minute dissection would be

as it was clear that a minute dissection would be required to determine the particular branch involved, it was agreed that the infiltrated tissues and the adjoining soft parts should be preserved for subsequent study. On the examination and dissection, made in accordance with this agreement, it was found that the fatal hemorrhage proceeded from the pelvis, in which there was some clotted blood and rather more than a pint of bloody fluid. [A foot note here says a large part of this fluid had a rent, nearly four-tenths of an inch long, to the main trunk of the splenic artery, two inches and a half to the left of the collac axis. This rent must main trunk of the splenic artery, thalf to the left of the collise axis. have occurred at least several days before death, have occurred at least soverni days before death, since the evertest edges in the silt in the vessel were united by firm adhesions to the surrounding connective tissue, thus forming an almost continuous wall bounding the adjoining portion of the hlood clot. Moreover, the peripheral portion of the clot in this vicinity was disposed in pretty firm concentric layers. It was further found that

were several spots of faity degeneration; with this exception the cardiac valves were normal. The muscular tissue of the heart was soft and tore easily. A few spots of fatty degeneration existed in the lining membrane of the aorta (the large main artery of the body) just above the semilunar valves, and a slender clot of fibrin was found in the aorts, where it was divided about two inches from these valves for the removal of the heart. On the right side elight pleuritic [the covering membrane of the lung] adhesions the covering memorate of the imag, and see skisted between the convex surface of the lower lobe of the lung and the contal plears, and firm adhesions between the anterior edge of the lower lobe, the pericardium libe investing membrane of the heart and the diaphragm. The right lung weighed thirty-two ounces. The posterior part of the fissure, between its upper and lower lobes, was the figure, between its upper and lower lobes, was congenitally incomplete. The lower lobe of the right lung was hypostatically congested, and considerable portions, especially toward its base, were the seat of broncho-pneumonia. The bronchist tubes contained a considerable quantity of stringy muco pus. Their mucous surface was reddened by catarrhal bronchitis. The lung tissue was redematous [swollen] [a foot note says: "A part at least of this condition was doubtless due to the extravasation of the injecting fluid used by the embalmer"], but contained no abscesses or infaretions. On the left side the lower-lobe of the lung was tions. On the left side the lower lobe of the lung was bound, behind to the costal pleura, above to the upper lobe, and below to the diaphragm by pretty firm pleuritic adhesions. The left lung weighed twenty-seven ounces. The condition of its brou-chial tubes and of the lung tiesne was very nearly the same as on the right side, the chief difference being that the area of broncho-pneumonia in the lower lobe was much less extensive in the left ung than in the right. In the lateral part of the lewer lobe of the left lung and about an inch from its pieural surface there was a group of four minute areas of gray hepatization [engorgement so as to look like lives], each about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. There were no infarctions and no abscesses in any part of the long tissue. and no abscesses it any part of the surgeous assisting at the autopsy were unauf-mously of the opinion that on reviewing the his-tory of the case in connection with the autopsy it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tis-sue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the septic conditions which existed during life. About an hour after the post-mortem examination was completed the physicians named at the com-mencement of this report assembled for further esultation in an adjoining cottage. A brief out line of the results of the post-morten examination was drawn up, signed by all the physicians, and handed to Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown, who was requested to forward copies to the newspaper press.

D. W. BLISS.

J. K. BARNES.

J. J. WOODWARD.

ROBERT REYBURN. As the above report contains paragraphs detail-ing the observations made at Washington on the pathological specimens preserved for that purpose the names of Drs. F. H. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew and A. H. Smith are not appended to however, been submitted to them and they have given their assent to the other portions of the

OVER SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Splendid Reduction in the Public Debi for the Month of September. The following is a recapitulation of the tatement of the public debt of the United State for the month of September, 1881;

Bonds at 6 per cent continued at 35 per cent. Bonds at 5 per cent, continued at 35 per cent. Bonds at 5 per cent. Bonds at 45 per cent. Bonds at 45 per cent. Bonds at 4 per cent. Bonds at 5 per cent.	\$178,063,150 00 409,869,050 00 10,869,590 00 250,000,000 00 748,710,850 00 630,050 00 14,990,900 00
Total. Interest	1,503,102,250 00 14,075,389 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. Interest.	10,079,595 26 764,500 30
Debt bearing no interest— Old demand and legal-tender notes Certificates of deposit. Gold and silver certificates. Fractional currency	8,315,000 00
Total. Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest	431,553,302 02 7,256 51
Total debt	2,014,616,217 28

۱	first lumbar vertebra in the upper part of the right	Fractional currency	7,095,500
	side of its body. The aperture by which it entered involved the intervertebral cartilage next above,	Total. Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest	431,553,302 7,236
	and was situated just below and anterior to the in- terreriebral foramen [opening], from which its	Total debt	2,014,615,217 14,517,235
ı	upper margin was about one-quarter of an inch distant. Passing obliquely to the left and forward	Total debt, principal and interest	2,049,542,473
ı	through the upper part of the body of the first lum-	Total cash in the Treasury	250,686,547
	bar vertebra, the bullet emerged by an aperture, the centre of which was about half an inch to the left of the median line, and which also involved the intervertebral cartilage next above. The	Debt, less cash in the Treasury October 1, 1981. Debt, less cash in the Treasury Septem- ber 1, 1881.	1,798,855,925 1,816,839,767
	cancellated [porous or spongy] tissue of the body of the first lumbar vertebra was very much	Decrease of debt during the month Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	17,483,641 41,7 (2,886
	comminuted [splintered], and the fragments somewhat displaced. Several deep fissures ex-	Interest due and unpuid. Debt on which interest has ceased futerest thereon	2,141,983 10,029,385 764,590

Total....

250,686,547 33 Northern Pacific Commissioners. On Saturday commissions were made

ut at the Interior Department for six gentlemen as ommissioners to examine portions of the Northern Pacific Railroad recently completed and now ready for the acceptance of the Government. As-sistant Secretary Bell has appointed a special measenger to earry the commissions to President Ar thur for his signature, and left on the two p. m. train for New York. The company has now in a finished condition two hundred miles of track in Washington Territory and seventy-five miles in Dakota, which have not been accepted by the Gev-ernment. Those selected for the western end are Dr. T. T. Miner, of Port Townsend, W. T.: Captair H. H. Gorringe, New York, and C. W. Slagler, of Iowa City. For the Dakota section: D. C. Shepard, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Clark, Iowa City, and D. Burns:

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

POSTMASTER AINGER IS registered at the Ebbit SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HUNT IS AUXIOUS to re-PRESIDENT ARTHUR WILL be flity-one years old on Wednesday next, October 5. ATTORNEY-GENERAL McVeagh insists that he must go. The other fellows will probably be just

Kirso Kalasava, accompanied by Colonel Judd, topped to the city for a while at the Arlington on his way North.

MacVeach to Arthur—" Respected sir: Some one has put a tack in my chair. Please allow me to resign quietly."

The reported resignation of William Waltaw Pheips as minister to Austria has not been officially licard of in the Department of State.

Coson is spoken of for the Post-Office Department. He is a decided partisan, but an honest man.—Campide and Constitutionalist, Augusta, 6a.

SENATOR PERDLETOS is one of the gentlemen interested in raising a fund to place a bronze heroic statue of President Garrield in a public place in the interested in raising a fund to place a bronze heroic statue of President Garrield in a public place in the interested in the control of the con

It is reported that Mrs. Garfield will shortly sell the house No. 1227 I street, occupied by the Gar-nela family previous to her husband's inaugura-tion as President.

held family previous to her husband's imanguration as Projected.

General Resectants says that while Garfield was a member of his military family he was lovable and impuisive, and so devoted to his party that he would sometimes give way to partisan seal. The Louisians friends of Secretary flunt say he desires to be appointed to fill the vacancy ou the heach of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is generally conceded, however, that that seat is reserved for some one in New Eugland.

The mention of Tom James' name as a probable member of the future Cabinet excites only incredulity and contempt. The newspapers made him, and in the present gale he has gone to pieces like a house of cards.—G. H. B., to the Sanday Herbald.

aid.

Cause of levitation are out for the wedding of Mr. George McNeir. Assistant Librarian of Congress, and Miss Meda Burrows, daughter of Hon. Julius C. Burrows. Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Michigan. The marriage is to take place in Kalamasoo on Wednesday, October 12.

The dispatch from Virginia City, Nev. stating that Schador Fair considered the pair with Senator Platt, of Consecticut, broken is untrue. Mr. J. P., Platt, a son of the Senator, telegraphed to Senator Fair in regard to it, and received the rappy that the Nevada Senator considered himself paired with Senator Platt. The latter is still in the Adirondacks.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

Breaking Up of the Old Law Firm-Setting Beady to Settle Permanently in Washington-Callers on Saturday and Yesterday-Political Matters.

New York, Oct. 2 .- President Arthur was busy all day pesterday in arranging his law affairs. He was closeted for hours with his law clerk, Bernard Gatoms, and his law partners, Messrs Knevats and Ranson. Many politicians called on him, but either did not see him at all or were granted a very short audience. Other callers were granted a very short audience. Other callers ere General U. S. Grant, Simon Cameron, De Witt C. Wheeler, John F. Smythe, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, General Horace Porter, Alderman Jacobus, John D. Lawson, Commissioner Van Cott, C. V. King, Judge Cowing, and District Attorney Rollins, Messrs. Cowing and Rollins were a long time with the President. The President gave up his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and will not

his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and will not go there. Other visitors in the eventing were John J. O'Brien, Commissioner French. Attorney-General MacVeagh, Murat Halstead, and John N. Knapp, of Auburn.

THE PRESIDENT WAS RESY until late in the evening with his law matters. Three large trunks, full of legal papers, were overhauled and their contents put in order. The President said it was doubtful whether he would return to Washington before Tuesday, as his law matters. dent said it was doubtful whether he would return to Washington before Tuesday, as his law matters were detaining him longer than he had expected, but he certainly intended to return before the meeting of the Republican State convention. Senator Jones did not call. He said yester-day that he had not seen the President since his return from Uties. The intentions of the President were the subject of speculation in political circles yesterday. The desire was to find out whether he would adopt a conciliatory course, and seek to harmonize the factions of his party, or whether he would be guided by the Republicans with whom he has been most closely allied. Many thought his endeavor would be to piece all sides.

In the plans that were suggested for him to follow THE NAME OF EX-MENATOR CONKLING almost invariably appeared. There was a difference of opinion, however, as to whether or not the ex-Senator would be the ruling power with the President. Not a few thought that the President ould not well get along without his support while others claimed that if he was allowed to arrange the presidential policy it would be certain to encounter strong opposition. It was also asserted that there would be nothing done for several days yet. There was considerable anxiety to learn whether the Pres-ident would make known his wishes in any way to the State convention which is to assemble this week, or whether he would stand entirely aloof and be indifferent to the struggle that seems im-pending. It was said that if he maintained an indifferent attitude he would not be in consonance with his past record. There was some expectation at first of

HAVING GENERAL GRANT ACT as permanent chairman of the convention. He
was asked by Jacob Hess, president of the Republican Association from the twenty-first district, to
go as delegate from that district to the convention, go as delegate from the uniform to the boundaries, and, after hesitating several days as to whether he would allow his name to be used, he declined. The Academy of Music, in which the convention is to be held, has been rented by the Central Committee. They pay \$1,200 for the use of it for one day, and are to lease it another day if it is required. The sleft hundred delegates and eller. required. The eight hundred delegates and alter-nates will be seated on the main sloor. The gal-leries will be for the public. It is denied by mem-bers of the central committee that there will be any attempt to pack the galleries. Mr. Thomas C. Platt will call the convention to order as tempo-rary chairman of the State committee. The delegation from this city will be

ALMOST ENTINELY STALWART.

The members of the Republican Central Club say that they will hold primaries to-morrow evening and elect a contesting delegation. Their object, it is reported, is to obtain recognition in the local nominations. The city Stalwarts are charged by them with planning combinations with Tamman on the city and county reminations. The name of Conkling is still talked of for a post in the Cabinet, either as Secretary of the Tessaury or Secretary of State. John P. Jones, the Nevade-New York Sen-ator, who has been mentioned for Secretary of the Interior, says that he would not accept a Cabinet

office if it was tendered him.

SIMON CAMERON, WHO CAME
here it was supposed, to assist in making a Cabinet, returned to Pennsylvania yesterday. His sonin-law, Attorney-General MacVeagh, remained in the city. Marat Halstead, of Cineinnati, ar-rived, and was very active in his inquiries about the situation. Senator Mahone, of Virginia, and Senator Blair, of New Hamp-shire, were in close conference for more than an hour in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Both said that they did not know who would be mamed in the Cabinet. It is understood that Ma-hone is piedged to vote for a Republican for President of the Senate. No confirmation could be ob-tained of the report that Senator-sleet Lapham would be induced to resign, so that the Governor might have an opportunity to appoint Mr. Cons-

ling in his place.

The President remained at home to-day, and sectived but few callers. Ex-Senator Conkling is not in the city, and opinion is divided as to whether he will attend the Republican State con-

Commander J. W. A. Nicholson has been

promoted to be a rear admiral, from October 1, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement in to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement lear-Admiral Patrias; Capiain Elevard Y. Mo, ledy becomes a commodore, Gilling the vacancy each by Commodore Garfer's retirement. These patrials of the property of the property of the patrials of the patria of Rear-Admiral Fatriax; Captain Edward Y. Mc-Cauley becomes a commodore, filling the vacancy caused by Commodore Carfer's retirement. These

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Several Hancock's Distribution of Troops at the Yorktown Celebration

General W. S. Hancock has made his isposition of the troops which will represent the gular army at the Yorktown Centennial celebra-on. There will be a brigade of four battations of foot troops and two batteries of light artillers, under command of General Henry B. Clyte, colonel Tenth Infantry, who will designate an acting assistant adjutant-general in addition to the following officers, who have been detailed for his staff Major John H. Jansway, Surgeon-Major Joseph P. Sanger, captain First Artiflery, ordnance officers. and First Lieutenant Erasmus M. Cobb, jr., Second Artillery, acting assistant commissary of sub-

The troops designated are as follows: First Ar-tillery, Colonel Royal T. Frank, commanding; First Lieutenants John M. K. Davis, adjutant, and John W. Dillenback, quartermaster. Battery L, Colonel Alamon M. Randol, from Fort Warren, Massachusetts; Battery E, Major Frank E. Taylor, and Battery F, Major Chandler P. Eakin, from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and Battery C. Major Tully McCrea, from Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. Second Artillery—Batteries I, Captain Frank B. Hamilton, Fort McHenry, Maryland; C. Major

William P. Graves, Washington: K. Major John H. Calef, Fortress Monroe, and B. Captain John Mc-Gilvray, Washington, will be commanded by Cap-Third Artillery—General Gustavus A. de Russy will command the battallon, which will be com-posed of Batteries M. Colonel Edward R. Warner: D, Major John G, Turnbull; I, Major John R. My-rick, which is already at Yorktown, and K, Cap-

tain Lewis Smith. Tenth Infantry-Company F, Colonel Robert H. Hall, from Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., and three companies from Detroit, which will be selected by eneral Civie. Colonel Hall will command the battalion. Each of these battalions will be accom-panied by the band of its regiment. The move-ment of these troops from their posts will begin October 3—next Wednesday. Rear-Admiral Wyman, on board the flag-ship Tennessee, at New York, informs the Navy Depart-

ment that in accordance with its instructions, he has appointed Lieutenant-Commander H. C. White as navy harbor-master at the anchorage in York River, Virginia, and requests that a fug may be assigned to his use. He also asks that three tugs be placed at his own disposal upon the arrival of the squadron at Yorktown, about the 12th intant. The Admiral says:

stant. The Admiral says:

I propose leaving this anchorage with the vasacla under my command, and the French corvette Domont d'Urville in company, on Monday, October 2, to result for a company, on Monday, October 2, to result for a company, on Monday, October 2, to result for a company, on Monday, October 2, to neat the quarantine station, and then to land them in accordance with the views of the New York, commission in New York. Returning to this anchorage, I shall take then on the second day after their strival in the United States steamers Vandalia and Kearsarige to West Folit, the guests returning by rail to this port. The squadron under my command will then proceed to Yorkhown, possibly species.

Latest from the Arizona Indians.

A telegram has been received from Tiffany, egent at San Carlos, Ariz., which says: Yesterday was Issue day, Troops came from amp Thomas to the subagency to arrest Chief George and Bonito. Hong, in charge there, in-formed me that Colonel Biddle came and asked me for a talk with them, and asked them to go t Camp Thomas. George said he would take his men and go as soon as the beef was issued. Bid-dle consented. After issue Hoag sent an interprethe consented. After issue Hosg sent at interpreter to George, asking him to hurry up. George replied: 'Tell Colonei Biddle to go: the men will follow with Hosg in a short time. Biddle said they must go at once, and started the command toward George's camp. George and Bonito ran to Chiracuhus camp and told Chiefs Jah, Natchez, Chalto, and others that the soldlers were coming, and would murder their women and children. Some Chirsculius chiefs did not think so. Some Chirsculiuss that remained say George wanted to murder all the whites. The Chiracu huas took ten or fifteen horses and mules of freighters and broke out, going south. Similar novements of troops were made here in the morn ing around the hostile camp, when the military placed them on parole. Forty-seven were placed in close confinement without trouble, and started for Camp Thomas this morning. I leared the re sult of the military move, particularly on issue day, and so informed them as soon as I heard

Secretary Hunt stated on Thursday last, in reply to an inquiry, that the selection of persons to fill vacancies now existing or soon to occur in the Navy Department would be loft over until President Arthur shall

have time to go into a careful examina-tion of the status, qualifications, &c., of those who seek appointments to the vacant places; that if it He hoped the movement for a revival shall be determined that Secretary Hunt is to retire within the duration of the extra session of the
Schate, which seems highly probable, then the appointments will go over to the successor of Secrebell, speaking at a banquet held subsequently,

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Master Lucien Young, United States navy, the tero of the Ill-fated Huron, has been all with the neumonia for a week, but is now better.

The steamer Dispatch, from Bosion, arrived at fortress Monroe at toon Saturday, and after taking King Kalakania and party on board sailed at hree o'cleck for Washington.

hree o clock for washington.
Leave of absence for three months, to take effect open being relieved from duty with the light battery of his regiment, has been granted Second Lieutenant W. W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery. Lieutenant W. W. Gaibraith, Fifth Artiliery,
Second Lieutenant Arthur Williams, Third Infantry, Liou at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to proceed
to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report by letter
to the superintendent-general of the recruiting
service for temporary duty at that post.
The Portsmouth salled for Yorktown from New
port, R. L. Saturday morning. In beating out she
collided with a schooner, lost her Bying jibboon
and went ashore near Fort Adams. She was go
off and towed to sea by a United States tug.
The court to try Lieutensus Filipper, Tanth Cay.

"NO COURT QUIBBLINGS." Gang of Lynchers Hang a Man

Cricago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Special dis-satches from Bloomington, Ill., give graphic de-

talls of the lynching there last night of Charles Pierce, the imprisoned horse-thief, who shot and killed Jailor Franks while the latter was conveying him from one cell to another in the jail. The dispatches say that some of the best eltizens were in the front ranks of the lyochers. Leading business men cheered and encouraged the lyachers, and women waved their handker-ehlefs in approbation. For two hours the sheriff with all his force, the police force, and other offcials stood at the jail door and fought and pleaded with the infuriated crowd. When the murderer was raised the first time Officer Balley, of the police force, imperiled his life by breaking through the crowd and cutting the rope, letting the body fall. Upon attempting to repeat this act of bravery he came near being killed. The officers called out the fire department to quelt the riot by throwing water on the crowd. When a steam engine arrived on the ground crise of "Cut the hear!" conrived on the ground cries of "Cut the hose! rinced the firemen that it would not do to adortake to carry out their instruction s, and they retired. The ringing of the fire belts called bunfreds more to the scene and added to the excite ment. When the lynching was imminent dis-patches passed between Governor Cul-Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton. and the latter was directed by the Governor to tell the sheriff to call on the militia to protect life and property, but it was coown that the : flitla could not be assembled Senator Fifor, formerly State attorney, and R. B. Porter, State attorney, did all they could to quiet the mob, promising that the murderer should be tried and punished, but their pleadings and promises were hooted at. "Justice and the courts are a farce." "We have seen too much of court quibblings," and other similar re-marks were shouted at the officers by the mob, who persisted in their purpose of tynching Pierce. and then dispersed.

NEWS OF THE JEANNETTE. Latest from the Arctic Seas-Story of

Brass Kettle.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 2.—The whaling schooner R. B. Hendy, Captain Winnus, arrived at this port yesterday from the Arctic Sea.
She brought down Captain Gifford and the crew of
the whaler Daniel Webster, which was crushed by
the ice near Point Barrow. Captain Gifford coafirms the report contained in a cablegram pub-lished by the New York *Hecald*, September 21, stating that the natives had seen a wrecked ship far to the eastward and four white men among the natives. The conversation between Captain Gifford and the natives was conducted principally by signs, and was difficult to understand. From the signs made these four cated their condition as being one of sleep. There is similarity in the statement of the Esquimaux concerning the wreck and that relative to the lo-cation of the wreck of the Vigilant. The number of bodies correspond-four dead men having been found on the Vigilant-but the distance between the two locations is so great as to make it impossible to the minds of whalers that the two stories apply to the same vessel. Captain Winans, in a letter to the Eulician advances the theory that the Jeannette has sought a northeast passage around North America, and mentions as a thread of evidence leading that way that the Indians who reported to Captain Gifford the wreck to the eastward, produced a new brass kettle, which had come from the wreck. The kettle was new and bright, and just from the store, having the name and place of manufacturer, which, the captain thinks, was Waterbury, Mass, but he has lost the record he made of it at the time. No ship had been in that vicinity during the last two years, and it would seem that, were the article from a ship before that time, it would have been made use of, for soon after a palice browth it to Point Barrow and it. after a native brought it to Point Barrow and it was immediately utilized. Captain Winaus says that when be left the Arctic whaling fleet in August the basin was open but the weather sually stormy.

Mr. Parnell in Cork.
London, Oct. 2.-Mr. Parnell arrived

at Cork to day, and with Mesers, T. P. O Connor and T. M. Healey, members of Parliament for Gal way and Wexford respectively, joined in a large procession to the park. Mr. Par-nell, in supporting a resolution calling for the national independence of Ireland, said that if, as a result of the land act, it should happen that tenants receive any benefit, they must recoilect that it is their duty to refuse that benesaid that during the past two years the National cause had advanced in the proportion of twenty

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., Oct. 1.-The first race, one and one-quarter miles, was won by Sly Dance: Thora second, Monitor third. Time, 211. The second race, three-and-a-quarter mile dash, was won by Wyoming; Stonichenge Colt second, Duplex third. Time, 1:18. The third race, Jerome stakes for three-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Barrett, beating Priam. Time, 213. The fourth race, Manhattan handicap, one and a quarter miles, was won by Parole; Compensation second, Sir Hugh third. Time, 2:11. The fifth race, purse \$500, the winner to be sold at auction. one and three-eighth miles, was won by Sweet Home; Giroffe second, Clarence third. Time, 2:27. The winner was bought in for \$675. The sigth race, handicap steeple-chase, was won by Trouble Bertha second, Day Star third. Time, 4:19.

Memorial Medals. The Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia has been authorized by the Director of the Mint to strike memorial medals having the head of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield on oppo-

ite sides. The medals are to be sold at the follow Small size, in silver.

Small size, in silver.

Small size, in silver.

Similar medals have also been authorized co taining the head of the late President Carfield on one side and a wreath on the other, and will be sold to the public at the same prices.

General Perry's Daughter Married. Miss Lucretia Thatcher Perry, daughter of General Alexander J. Perry, who is chief quar-termaster on the staff of Major-General W. S. Han-cock, was married at the chapel at Governor's Island, New York harbor, to Mr. Henry F. Osborn, of Texas. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, D. D., LL. D., the missionary bishop of Northern Texas. The bride is well known in Washington, where General Perry was long on duty at the Quartermaster-General's

No Account.

Utica, Oct. 2.-No one in Utica attaches any weight to the alleged threats of assassination against senator Coukling, said to come from an exstel proprietor of this city and published in the Now York journals of to day. No one answering Jackson's description is known here, and no one appears to have known Jackson or heard of him. The general belief is that if such a letter was ritten it came from a practical joker or an inmate of the State asylum.

Another Cabinet.
To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

I propose to President Arthur the folowing Cabinet, subject to his approval: Secretary of State-Gawge William Curtis, New

Secretary of the Treasury-Joe Medill, Illinois. Secretary of the Interior-Sam. Bowles, Jr., Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy-Admiral Carl Schurs (Tramp.) Secretary of War-General Marat Halatead.

Postmaster-General-William Waltaw Phelps Attorney-General-Vain MacWeagh, Pennsyl-

Commissioner of Agriculture-Sayler J. Bowen (the Deestrict.) Another tiness.
To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN

While all the newspapers of the country

are engaged in assisting President Arthur in form-ing his Cabinet will you give space to the opinion of an outsider as to how the Cabinet should be made up? Scorutary of State, U. S. Grant. Secre-tary of the Treasury, moorge S. Boutwell: Secretary tary of the Treasury, George S. Boutwell; Sefretary of War, S. B. Fackard; Secretary of the Navy, A A. Sargent; Postmaker-General, W. W. Dudle; Attorney-General, David Davis; Secretary of the Interior, E. G. Lajiham.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

DR. SHIPPEN'S ELOQUENT SERMON.

Practical Discourse on the Gospel of Jesus-The Memorial Window Graphically Described-Judge Richardson's Tribute to His Wife-Higher Ideals.

At All Souls' yesterday Rev. A. B. Shipen spoke eloquently from Luke x., 42, "But one thing is needful and Mary bath chosen that better part," and from John xi., 25. "I am the resurrec-tion and the life." He graphically described the me in Belthany where Jesus was ever a welcome guest, and the scene in which Martha appears so cumbered with household care that also has no time to listen to the divine discourse of her gracious guest, and shows herself a type of the busy, drudg-ing worker, who, immersed in the external and materialistic affairs, loses the higher interests of the soul, while Mary appears as the spiritual seeker, by no means despising worldly toil, but subordinating it to that hospitality of the interests heart which makes spiritual supreme, and with messages from Heaven would hallow and glorify the home. Alluding to the window recently placed in the church by Judge Richardson as a memorial of his wife, Mr. Shippen continued: "In this exquisitely beautiful window, whose glowing colors will be fadeless through all passing time, a consummate act has presented vividly to our sight from the home in Bethany this two-fold richly-suggestive scene, and expressed the hope that other windows would present other scenes of the Saviour's life and teaching. In the lower half is busy Martha, with her dish as her supreme concern, while Mary is at the feet of her master welcoming his gracious word. The upper half again presents Martha, chiefly auxious that the dead body of her loved brother shall not perish, white Jesus utters the word of immortal hope, "I am the resurrec-tion and the life," with a two-fold mystle meaning that His Gospel will raise the soul into that higher life in which no death can come and where the passing away of the body is but rising into higher scenes and services. The discourse

ontinued to unfold THE MEED IN HOME AND STATE AND CHURCH of higher ideals, of welcoming and cherishing the divine guests and messages, the danger of degencrating into a base utilitarianism, making life a dry clatter of mili-wheels, counting prosperity and success by census statistics, and forgetting the supreme interests of a divine manhood. We spend fortune for a hundred trifles, we know not what, and not for the things of the soul. We measure the prosperity of the State by a balance sheet; statesmanship becomes a scheme of finance. Auxious to fire up all our machinery into swiftest notion, we overlook the chief product of all-man himself. We forget to consider what is the quality of character we are producing; that the life is nore than meat and the body than raiment. In an old world Journey one is not wholly cuame-ored with glimpses of monkish life. In the con-vent of San Martino, on the hill just above Naples, one sees these men, with scant fare and simple garb, little burdened with worldly anxiety, dwelling amid a landscape of mountain, city, dweiling amid a landscape of mountain, city, and sea, as glorious as eye ever looked upon, and with their rich treasures of literature, communing with the high thoughts of saints and sages. From an American point of view it was easy to see the defect and onesidedness of such life; and donlitless if the whole brotherhood were transported to our broad prairies and made to plant corn their religion would become more healthy. Yet America also has its defect and onesidedness, and when one sees in the overwhelding materialism of our great clites how many a soul is buried in the dust of worldliness it must be confessed that for the high eads of living the monks of San Maetino are not without advantages. Our problem, then, is not to despise the world and its lawful work, but to giorify it by remembering that the soul itself is the supreme concern. Set the house in order is a divine command, But remember that the prime purpose of an orderly house is that in it we may choose the hetter part, the one thing needful, and welcome Him who is the resurrestion and the life.

A SUNDAY TRAGEDY.

A Man's Desperate Attempt at Self-Destruction.

A shocking tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon on Twentieth street, opposite Heurich's brewery, in which a man named John Higginson, while crazed by liquor, severed his windpipe with a razor, and, owing to the loss of blood, is not expected to recover from his injuries. Hig-ginson has been in the employ of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn, of This National, Republican, for the peat three years, and has always been regarded by his employer as an industrious, conscientious servant, his only infirmity being a disposition to occasionally indulge in liquor. He was thoroughly honest, and during Mr. Kilbourn's absence in Europe had entire control of his apartments in the Portland flat, on Fourteenth street. He performed his customary duties restered a morning units. eleven o'clock and then left for his home, fore-turn at three o'clock in the afternoon, but falled to do so. Within the past month he HAD BECOME ADDICTED TO DEINKING.

do so. Within the past month he

HAD BECOME ADDICTED TO DEINKING,
and has frequently spent several days on a spree,
lie was recovering from the effects of a drinking
spell yesterday when his wife left home to attend
to her duties in a family where she is employed,
it was about three o'clock in the afternoon when
she, went sway, and when she retirined four hours
later and went up stairs to the rooms occupied by
her husband and herself a terrible
acene presented fiself in their bedroom. Hec
husband lay in a pool of blood, steetched a
full length upon the floor, while all around were
stains and clots of blood. A gaping wound in the
throat, from which the blood oozed in a steady
stream, and a bloody razor by his side told the
story of the deed, Masson as pessible a physician
was summoned, and Dr. Sothoron, who responded,
stirtenad by Tirk worsh,
but was of the opinion that it was of a fatal nature.
Subsequently Higginson was removed to Providence floopinal in the police ambulance. No cause
is assigned for the deed beyond the fact that the
victim had been including too freely in
liquor, and it is supposed that while
temporarily deranged he decided to put au
end to himself. Both husband and wife
are represented by the neighbors to have been
quiet and orderly and always friendly toward core
other. The weapon used was a Wade & Buteler
fazor, and when found there was a gap in it of
probably an inch and a half, as though in inseking at the inches the other.

The President's Burial-Place.

The President's Burial-Pince.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 2.—The matter of the final interment of the late President Carof the final interment of the late President Car-field's remains at Menter or Sherman having been agitated in his old district, Dr. Robinson has talked with his widow, Mrs. Garfield, and told her that if the trustees have not offered her a lot she should purchase one in Lake View Cemetery, as, if alive, the late President would have decided to do. She thought that it was his wish to be buried hiera. She added that the question of his burist-place is no longer open, and will not be opened. New York, Oct. 2.—Mme. Amalia Ma-

terna, the distinguished German prima donna and original impersonator of the leading roles in Wagorganish in personal in a second of the control of TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Little Brown Jug, at Louisville on Saturday, made a mile in 2-12. -Seventeen deaths occurred during the pass -Philip Robinson's brewery, in Scranton, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning Loss, \$25,000, nearly covered by insurance. -Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine factory, at Bridgepart, Conn., was damaged by fire to the ex-tent of \$10,000 on Saturday night. No insurance. —Timothy Kearne, the Prohibition nominee for licitienant-governor of Massachusetts, died last hight, aged fifty-eight years, at Worcestor, Mass. —The Republicans of the First district of Rem-salaer County, New York, have chosen three Stat-warts and one Half-Breed as delegates to the State

-Ferry Young, a son of Brigham Young, died u board the steamer Knickerbocker, which acved in New York yesterday from Mexican ports, ic was buried at sea September 28. He was iil hen he went on board.

when he went on board.

—Bishop O'Hara, in the cathedral at Scranton, Pa., yesterday, and several of the Catholic clergy-neal in the auburbs severely denounced the graveyard insurance sharks in that city, instancing a case where a man was heavily insured, after his death and the assessments collected, and warning the people against this class of insurance men.

men.

—Thomas Hughes & Co., well-known manusmenterines of hosiony, as Bristol. Pa., have susended. In a statement furnished by the firm this
habilities are placed at about Fisched, apportioned
a follows: For merchandise, \$25,000; on real estate
horizages, \$85,000; judgment entered against the
more wednesday last in favor of L. Jones, \$46,200. The amount of the assets is not stated.

A braw in Deputy Sheriff Thomas Smyth's
har-room, at Jamper and South streets, Philadelpain, at a late hour Saturday night, resulted in the
beath of John Kissich, twonty-three years old, rediting at Thirteenth and Kater streets, by blowy
attention of the streets. The cause of the
states was a traying displaced bout a cigar, which
are taid and Pine streets. The cause of the
states was a traying displace about a cigar, which
are taid as a traying displaced poor a cigar, which
are taid as a traying displaced process.